

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
General Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1468

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 10, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1468

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1917. 1469

RELIABLE LONDON SELLING AGENTS.

WE will sell for you your products—General produce, Oil seeds, Beans, Onions, Hides, Wool, Gum, Fibre, Tea, etc. SEND US YOUR SAMPLES. WE WILL VALUE THEM AND MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Write to:—D. H. NEVILL & Co., 565 and 567 A Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, N.B.—Only first-class firms need reply. 14453

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEPPER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong March 20, 1914.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES readers throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in every class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and the suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

BETWEEN Glenally and Conduit Road, Lady's Solid GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELET, with Gold Padlock. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to "G." (Post Office Box 235, Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1468

WANTED.

POSITION by a Young Britisher. Good knowledge of General Office Work and able to take charge of department.
Box No. 427.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1495

WALTER FORD & CO.

THE interest and responsibility of William Walter Edwards in the firm of Walter Ford & Co. Commission Agents, 8 Queen's Road Central, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1916, on which date he by mutual consent of all the partners agreed to be a partner. SA WILLIAM WALTER EDWARDS.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1497

NOTICE.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & COMPANY (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th February, 1917.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1498

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 9th and 10th MARCH, in the Botanical Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 28th February. Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL, QUARRY BAY.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1495

COLUMBIA

NEW DANCE RECORDS.

569 "Mighty Lak" A Rose Waltz (A Perfect Day)
568 "Tina" A Rose Waltz (A Perfect Day)

567 "On with the Dance" Cecil
566 "Leo Felt Metley" One-Step
565 "At A Georgia Camp Meeting" Fox-Trot
564 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot
563 "Georgia Grind" Fox-Trot

A 564 "On with the Dance" Cecil

A 565 "Leo Felt Metley" One-Step

A 566 "At A Georgia Camp Meeting" Fox-Trot

A 567 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot

A 568 "Georgia Grind" Fox-Trot

A 569 "Mighty Lak" A Rose Waltz

A 570 "Tina" A Rose Waltz

A 571 "On with the Dance" Cecil

A 572 "Leo Felt Metley" One-Step

A 573 "At A Georgia Camp Meeting" Fox-Trot

A 574 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot

A 575 "Georgia Grind" Fox-Trot

A 576 "Mighty Lak" A Rose Waltz

A 577 "Tina" A Rose Waltz

A 578 "On with the Dance" Cecil

A 579 "Leo Felt Metley" One-Step

A 580 "At A Georgia Camp Meeting" Fox-Trot

A 581 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot

A 582 "Georgia Grind" Fox-Trot

A 583 "Mighty Lak" A Rose Waltz

A 584 "Tina" A Rose Waltz

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A 588 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot

A 589 "Georgia Grind" Fox-Trot

A 590 "Mighty Lak" A Rose Waltz

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A 600 "Leo Felt Metley" One-Step

A 601 "At A Georgia Camp Meeting" Fox-Trot

A 602 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot

A 603 "Georgia Grind" Fox-Trot

FELUCCA
CIGARETTES
BEAR THIS HALL MARK OF DISTINCTION
N° 33
IS THE MOST POPULAR

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

IS A NATIONAL FAMINE POSSIBLE?

SOME PRACTICAL THINKING.

Mr. Percy W. D. Izard, the well-known Agricultural writer, says in the "Daily Mail"—

"Is the war to be lost for want of food for the people of the British Isles, as at one time it was in danger of being lost for want of food for the Germans?"

This is the grave question which confronts the nation at the present moment. The success which is attending the enemy's submarine campaign now taking heavy daily toll of food-carrying ships, the loss of our huge purchases of Rumanian wheat, the shortage of labour owing to the needs and demands of the army, and the ill-effects which have seriously reduced the area of autumn wheat have brought us within sight of a famine of essential food commodities, and only immediate and drastic Government action to control the supply, production, and distribution of food can prevent such a tragedy.

Far-seeing men saw the possibility of the "contingency" many months ago. Apparently not until the Board of Trade Food Supply Committee, with its two meetings a week, brought expert opinion together and set to work to state the case and make suggestions, was the extreme urgency of the question comprehended by the Government. Then, with other decisions respecting the nation's milk, flour, and bread, it was announced that a Food Controller would be appointed. The post should have been created and filled months ago.

Awaiting him is a task of organisation not second to that which has given us 4,000 controlled munitions factories to-day. The supply of food from overseas, the question of freight with which the next report of the Board of Trade Committee is expected to deal, the production of food at home, and marketing and distribution will be matters of direct concern in his department.

FARMERS AND COMPELSION.

Home production, especially of bread-stuffs, must and can be increased notwithstanding the fact that, owing very largely to delay in organising the sowing of wheat, the area at present under wheat is considerably smaller than at this time last year. Agriculturalists must be marshalled at once for a great spring advance.

You cannot compel the production of specified quantities of food on a farm, for the reason that you cannot compel the sun and the clouds, but specific sowings and plantings can be compelled, and also the labour for cultivation.

The idea of compulsion as to their industrial methods will be distasteful to the farmers of this country. They are a very independent community, but at the same time intensely patriotic. If the Government would take them into its confidence, get into direct contact with them, and tell them exactly what is wanted, few would not be compelled by conviction to run their farms on the necessary lines.

The farmers should have a guaranteed price for their wheat, and the guarantee should be extended over several years, while the producers of the wheat regain order from the chaos which will arise from interference with their methods of cropping.

Agriculture must have its machinery and implements. Something must be done to ensure a sufficient output from the manufacturing and proper distribution. The Government itself acquiring and leasing machinery if necessary.

There must be an adequate supply of labour on every farm to carry out the agricultural advance. At present one finds the workers very unevenly distributed. On some farms the labour is above the average, on others it is below. Above the average is agreed on by the Board of Agriculture and the War Office, on many others it is below it and there are farmers in the Eastern Counties especially who are in despair at their position.

STANDARD PRICES.

The labour problem must be solved at the earliest possible moment if we are to have any increase at all in the home production of food, whether on the farm or the allotment holding, or on the vacant building sites and cultivable common lands which are to be taken over for the growing of foodstuffs under the Defence of the Realm Act. All this new land should be under the plough or the spade now.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

IS A NATIONAL FAMINE POSSIBLE?

SOME PRACTICAL THINKING.

nucleus of skilled male labour being left on or supplied to every farm, the further requirements of the growers of food should be met by a great extension of female labour, by setting to work our 3,000,000 German prisoners, and if necessary, by bringing coloured labour from India and Africa. Regarding the women workers, conscription of able-bodied women to work in the fields, and of all women for some form of war work, is not an unthinkable contingency. It could be done, and here again there is little doubt that the direct appeal of the Government to the women of Britain would bring them out in their tens of thousands for their country's sake.

The fair distribution of food and the prices of foodstuffs are other burning questions to be solved. If a standard loaf, why not a standard price instead of the disparity which now exists? And why should the well-to-do have a sufficiency of sugar, and the poor go without because they cannot spend the necessary amount at the shops in order to be allowed to purchase the pound of sugar? Lord Crawford said recently, in appealing to the farmers of Norfolk: "We do not mean to retire before the enemy in Europe! Do not let us retire before our difficulties at home!"

The difficulties in the solution of this grave problem of the nation's food can be overcome. There is not one of us who has not a part to play in the solving of them. What is necessary is that the man who will have the control of our food supply should take the nation into his full confidence and tell all classes what is required of them. The nation has waited long to see these difficulties faced and fought.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME.

Amazing prices were paid for Xmas fare at London's retail market in Christmas week, one Turkey being sold for 23s. 6d. equal to 2s. 3d. per lb. The entire absence of foreign birds due to the cost of feeding, etc., had made the supply of birds very short. Pheasant reached the record sum of 7s. 6d. each, just double their price of last Xmas, while ducks and fowls ran as high as 12s. 6d. each, and geese were not to be had.

One of the special features last Xmas was the rapidity with which our men in France received their parcels of home comforts. All parcels were sent through the Army Post Office in Regent's Park, where a staff of over 1,500 are busy sorting. From this collecting centre over 21,000 bags, containing between 200,000 and 250,000 parcels were sent off daily, and it was estimated the average time occupied on the journey to the recipient was three days. Some 100 women and girls were also occupied daily in repacking broken parcels which had reached the Army in a damaged condition.

AFTER-THE-WAR SHIPPING.

Proposals to be laid before all the Prime Ministers of the Empire by the Executive Committee, British Imperial Chamber of Commerce, include:—

Ton-for-ton as part of peace terms.

Lower charges in British ports for British owned ships and for ships of Allies and neutrals in proportion to the privileges these countries give to British ships.

Double dues in British ports for enemy shipping.

Inter-British trade in British or Allied ships as far as possible.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough, fast, only a cough. Very palatable.

UPPER CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & MANILA



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100, BLOOMSBURY, HONGKONG

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIMOTO, YOSHIMOTO, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, EISAI & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

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GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown.

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K. KATO,

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No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

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IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD

WARE, MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

MORLICK'S MALTED MILK

IN THE BUSY STRESS OF LIFE

Morlick's proves a veritable pick-me-up. See it helps nature to impart life and vitality to impoverished blood and impaired digestive powers. Made in a moment—no cooking. Most delicious.

Of all Chemists and Stores, in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON, Telephone No. 55.

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Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"EMPIRE" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. L. R. NEEDHAM, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 17th February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Mountain View, the Peak.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., contained therein.

Comprising:—

Hall Stands, Teakwood Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Indian Rugs and Carpets, Blackwood Tables, Blackwood Arm-chairs and Settees, Handsomely carved Blackwood Screens, Stands, &c., a small collection of Carved-wood Figures, Vases, Bronzes, &c., Pictures and Engravings, large Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, large Dinner Service (complete), Glass Ware, Spirit Lamps, &c., Teakwood Wardrobes, Chest-of-drawers, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Single Iron Bedsteads, Sundry Bed and Table Linen, Partry, Kitchen and Bath Room Utensils, &c., &c.
On view Friday, 16th inst. from 9 p.m. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1493

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received, in instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor),

SATURDAY,

the 17th February, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A consignment of,

HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c.

Consisting of:—
Sheets, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels and Bath Sheets, Dusters, Bedspreads, Lady's and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Pillow Cases, Underskirts, Ladies Underwear.

Also

A number of Lady's Sweater Coats (new) And
A number of lots of Lace Curtains.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1917. 1475

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917. 1474

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
We Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).
Kang Cheong (Kowloon).

SHAKY NERVES.

Unless you are well advanced in years your hand should be steady. If your hand, your thumb or your foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if the letters are shaky when you write, if you have tremors of your lip or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

These signs often precede a serious nervous breakdown. In meeting this condition it is necessary to exercise care in the diet and to take a nerve tonic. Dr. Williams' pink pills contain ingredients that build up the shaky nerves at the same time that they tone up the system in general; and their value in preventing nervous disorders from developing cannot be disputed.

They are especially recommended for nervous run-down people, because they are a safe tonic, containing no habit-forming drugs.

If you have any nervous troubles, send a post card to-day to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, asking for a free copy of the little book on nervous diseases. It gives methods of home treatment and directions regarding hygiene that every one should have.

Remember that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can be obtained from your own dealer, also, post free, for 1/6 each, or 1/3 for 3/6, from the above address.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the COWI HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL, which is a superior to SEBATTIK or SANDARAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

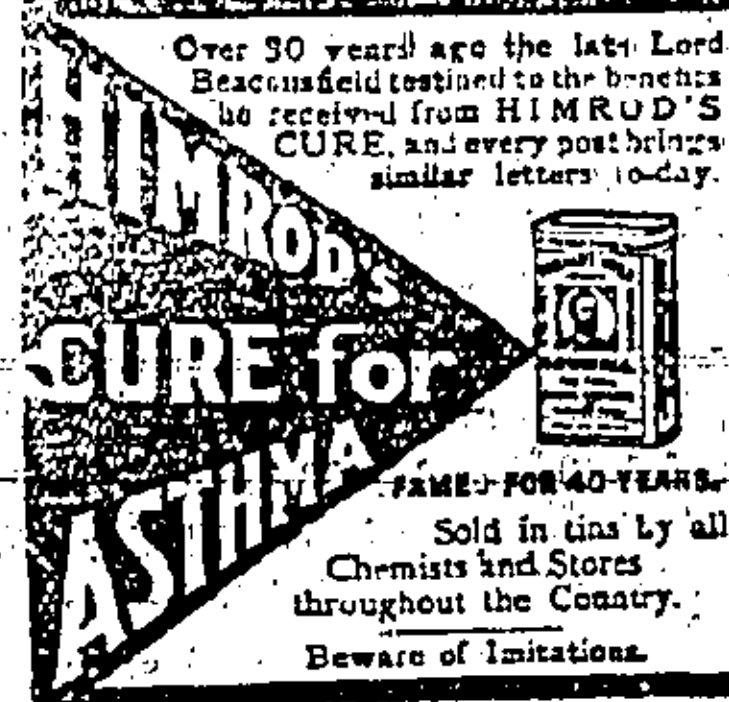
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDARAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuyan Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents, Cowi Harbour Coal Company, Limited.



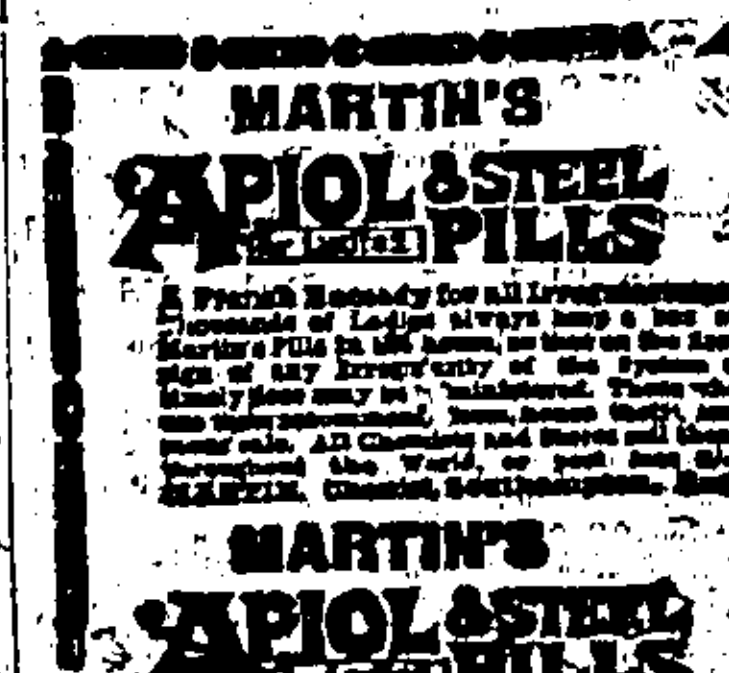
LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate (versed in literature, has been a teacher in Hongkong Official and Merchant Schools for ten years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of English. He has a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office at direct to No. 18, Wellington Street, second floor.

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NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 1.

LORD SYDENHAM.

The retirement of Lord Sydenham

from the Air Board is a real loss to

that body, which, has, to my know-

ledge, been making him impatient

for some time, owing to its delay in

producing progress. I understand

that he has resigned because he dis-

agrees with some of the proposed

steps to be adopted, and on the facts

of the case as so far revealed I would

pick my fight on Lord Sydenham, who

is that type of statesman best suited

to deal with problems in a crisis like

this—one who has served and gained

experience and broadened views in

an overseas Dominion. Often I have

discussed with him the trend of the

war and have been impressed with

his breadth of view and sanity of

judgment. He frequently refers to

his "friends" "down under" and I

have heard one who is a keen obser-

ver say that he is an instance of

the type to be called in evidence to

support the contention that the aver-

age home-bred Englishman would be

infinitely improved if he had a com-

pulsory term of travel or residence

in the Dominions where the atmos-

phere is freer and there is not so

fervent a worship of precedent.

Lord Sydenham, by the way, has an

outspoken ally in the House of Lords

in Lord Hargrave, better known as

Lord Charles Beresford.

AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

An Irish rapprochement is certainly

in the air and recent speeches in the

House of Commons were clearly

designed to aid in the development

of a better feeling. Major Willie

Redmond, fresh from the Somme,

told of the happy relations which

existed at the front between the

Ulster and Nationalist divisions,

which, as it happens, are in close

contact. There is no talk of separation

in the trenches and why should there

be talk of separation at home? Mr.

Bonar Law paid the Irishman a well-

deserved compliment, but confined

himself to the expression of a wish

to see a new state of things in Ire-

land. He was at pains to emphasise

the patriotic attitude of the official

Nationalist party, and his tone was

suggestive of peace.

The chances of a settlement are

greatly advanced because now Sir

Edward Carson is interested in the

Administration, whereas he was in-

different as to what happened to the

last one. The correspondent of the

Manchester Guardian states that the

discussions cannot yet be called

authoritative, for neither Mr. Red-

mond nor the Irish party have as

yet been approached. "I under-

stand," he adds, "that the new

proposals will provide for something

in the nature of equal representation

in the Irish parliament for both

Nationalists and Unionists.

One thing is clear, and that is that

the exclusion of Ulster, or any of its

counties, will no longer be considered

by either Nationalists or Unionists.

Home Rule is the basis of the new

proposals, and my informant—whose

name would be recognised as of

weight—is confident that both Mr.

Redmond and Sir Edward Carson

will, in view of the urgency of an

Irish settlement from the point of

view of the prosecution of the war,

be persuaded to agree to them.

A forecast of the composition of an

Irish Administration which attempts

what once would have been thought

the impossible task of pleasing all

parties has also been given. It bears

on the face of it long and intimate

knowledge of Irish affairs. The

offices of importance are evenly dis-

tributed between the forces of the

Irish nation; in fact, the Adminis-

tration is drafted on lines of equal

representation. Of the proposed

Executive seven are Roman Catho-

lics and six are Protestants, and of

the High Court judges (not counting

the Lord Chancellor) seven members

are chosen of each denomination.

Politically classified the Executive

would include seven Home Rulers

and six Unionists, with Mr. John

Redmond as Premier, Mr. John

Dillon as Minister of Education and

Major Craig, the Ulsterman, Home

Secretary.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

SINGAPORE VIEWS.

The Singapore Free Press of the 1st

inst. says:—

Yesterday we published certain resolu-

tions passed by the Committee of the

Singapore Chamber of Commerce with

regard to trade after the war. The word-

ing of the resolutions is moderate, and

their effect in general is to bring the

Chamber in line to a certain extent with

the resolutions passed by other bodies of

commercial men. The recommendations

may be summarised thus:

Protection of Allied trade interests

against enemies after the war.

Dues on cargo in enemy vessels passing

the Suez Canal.

Enemy trading in the Colony only

under permit.

Enemy ownership of landed property

only under permit.

A trading tax on enemies based on the

turnover.

Precaution against enemy trade under

neutral ships.

The principles which seem to be in-

volved in these resolutions need to be

considered. The first accepts the prin-

ciple of protection, presumably based on

duties placed on enemy trading

(and goods). The second rejects

entirely the theory that the great water-

ways of the world should be free, as

President Wilson nobly suggested in

his address to the Senate. The third,

fourth and fifth accept the principle of

keeping our trade and wealth for our-

selves by means of discriminatory taxes

and licence. The last is an addendum

providing that the restrictions shall not

be evaded if possible.

Thus the Chamber accepts the broad

principle of tariffs for protection against

enemies, and by implication desires to

allow Allies and neutrals to continue to

regard Singapore as a free port. It

draws also by implication, a line be-

tween land owning by enemy aliens

and other aliens, the one being allowed

under permit, and the other without

restriction as now. This is a modified

WATSON'S OLD BROWN SHERRY

EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCRETE),

FRIDAY,

the 23rd February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 17, Kennedy Road, (Top Flat),

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of—

Teakwood Hall Stand, Roll-top Desk and Bookcase Combined, Handsomely Carved Massive Blackwood Sideboard, Large Blackwood Silver Cabinet, Bevelled Overmantel Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Blackwood Fire Screen with Blue and White Panels, Large Blackwood Round Dining Table, Silk Tapestry-covered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa, Brass Double Bed (practically new), Teakwood Wardrobe, Bureau, and Washstand all with Bevelled Mirrors, a few lots of Pictures, Table and Bed Linen, Glass Ware, &c., &c.

One Good Dinner Service, Copper Fender and Fire Irons, Ice Chest, Shanghai Bath, &c., &c.

Also—

One Upright Grand Piano by John Broadwood and Son, London (practically new and in splendid condition). N.B.—Special attention is called to the TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITE, this having been made to owner's design and under his supervision, also to the CARVED BLACKWOOD SIDEBOARD and BLACKWOOD DINING TABLE.

On view from Thursday, 22nd instant at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household

Linen at Messrs. Hughes and

Hughes.

Noon.—Hongkong Hotel Co's Meeting.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket on H.K.C.C.

g.p.m.—Club v. Civil Service.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture (of the late L.R. Needham)

at No. 6 Mountain View, the Peak.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—

5.30 p.m.—Lecture at Helena May

Institute.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—

Shrove Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—

Ash Wednesday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement

Day.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—

Noon.—Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation's Meeting.

MON. 25, TUES. 27 & WED. 28.—

Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 1.—

St. David's Day.

SATURDAY, March 3.—

H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting 'OF'

Day.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 9.—

H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and

Vegetable Show.

FOR JOBS.

YOUR NAME

in gold on your

RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book

from any other?

Secure speedy return of your Race

Book should you mislay it.

Name and Year printed on the cover

in gold at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Price fifty cents.

MARRIAGES.

SORBY-CONWAY.—On the 14th inst. at St. Joseph's Church by the Revd. Father Augustin, VINCENT DAVID SORBY, eldest son of the late F. L. Sorby, of Workshop, Notts, to JONATHAN PATRICIA, second daughter of Mr. J. CONWAY of Limerick, Ireland.

BEVINGTON-BROWN. At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on February 14th by the Revd. Copley Moyle, FRANCIS, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. STORRS BEVINGTON, Sea View, Fritton on Sea, Essex, to JESSIE OLIVE, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE BROWN, of Suva, Fiji.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1917.

STARVING BELGIUM.

It is clearly apparent that the new German submarine campaign will hurt the weaker nations far more than it is likely to hurt Great Britain, against whom it is chiefly aimed. Already we have had two or three cables reporting food riots in Holland, but perhaps the worst effects of the new German "frightfulness" will be felt by the poverty-stricken people of Belgium who have been fed hitherto through the agency of a Neutral Relief Commission, whose work has now been rendered "practically impossible" by the new conditions. That Commission administered not only the relief which was given by the American and other neutral people, but the much larger relief contributed by Great Britain, France, and the Belgian Government at Havre. From a recent statement by a member of that Commission we gather that the British Government has been giving Belgium \$5,000,000 (gold) a month, while France has been giving \$4,000,000, making a total of \$9,000,000. In addition the people of Great Britain and her Colonies are subscribing \$600,000 each month. Practically every cent of this money is spent in America for food and clothing for the Belgian and French sufferers. It has been costing ten million gold dollars a month to feed 10,000,000 men, women and children of France and Belgium, and yet Mr. BAKER, a member of the Commission, reported quite recently that three millions out of those ten could only be given "a hunk of bread and a bowl of broth each day." He was appealing for more help from American sympathisers. "The men and women do not feel the privation so much," he said, "as they are strong, and some of them can get an additional meal now and then; but the children are getting weak and sickly and the supplementary meal of a biscuit made with lard would sustain their strength and save them from early graves." Mr. BAKER spoke of 1,250,000 children "who are slowly starving to death." The Hon. Secretary of the British National Committee for Relief in Belgium has put the number of children below seventeen years of age at 2,275,000. These few facts enable us to form some slight conception of what is meant when we are told that the work of the Belgian Relief Commission is being paralysed by the sinking of relief ships and the

impossible conditions now imposed on the labours of the Commission. One can but hope that the time will come quickly when the oppressor may be driven from the soil of Belgium, so that the work of this beneficent Commission may be carried on freely to the fullest extent until the population of Belgium comes again into the enjoyment of the full fruits of its industry.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The last Lecture on Ruskin will be delivered at the Helena May Institute to-morrow at 10.15 a.m.

The fortnightly dances of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, which have been held in the Royal Artillery Theatre during this season, have been discontinued.

A Cinematograph Performance is being given at the Peak Club at 9.15 p.m. to-morrow when some very interesting War Films will be exhibited. The surplus proceeds will be devoted to War Charities.

As a result of Professor McElroy's visit to Canton an American-Chinese Association is to be formed. Civil Governor Chiu Ching-lan and the American Consul, Mr. Heintzelmann, are supporting the plan.

Mr. P. Kirkhope, of the Chinese Post Office at Mukden, will shortly succeed Mr. Stapleton Cotton at the Directorate General of Posts at Peking. Mr. Stapleton Cotton left Peking last month to do his bit in France.

The immunity of Shanghai from smallpox was broken last month by the occurrence of a Foreign case in a recent arrival but probably contracted in the Old Chinese City. A Chinese case of smallpox apparently contracted locally was also notified; but there were no deaths from smallpox among Chinese during the month.

Although January is normally the coldest month in the year in Shanghai, the Medical Officer of Health states in a report that this year the intensity has been greater than for twenty years. The unusual cold is attributable to a greatly increased number of deaths among very old and very young Chinese, and to a less extent among foreigners from diseases of the respiratory tract.

An American citizen of Shanghai named Ernest Albert Charles Kopp, 37 years of age, committed suicide last week at the "Broadway Restaurant." The deceased, who was the proprietor of the "Broadway Restaurant," had been in poor health for some time past, and this, together with business worries, is understood to have been the cause of his rash act. He hung himself by a rope from the banister of the first floor.

In the Bankruptcy Court this morning, several small cases were brought before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davis, K.C.). In the case of Min Chey, the public examination was adjourned on the application of Mr. Bowley as proceedings were being taken against the debtor at the Police Court. The following cases were called and adjourned: The Hing Kee Firm, The Kwong Man Shang Shipyard, The Shing Tak Chong Kee Bank and the Kwong Heng Firm.

The Public are informed by the Post Office that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica, and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein. It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

As briefly mentioned in our Magistrate's reports yesterday, evidence was taken in Mr. Wood's Court yesterday afternoon in the case in which Manuel A. Concoico, master of the Sui Kai, with importing and assisting others to import 1,400 taels of prepared opium; Yu Hing Kee, Lok Chung Sam and Lin Po, the Cheung Wo S.S. Company, of 185, Connaught Road, Central, with allowing the ship, as owners, to carry 1,850 taels of prepared opium, and a Chinese fireman with importing opium on the ship. Mr. E. J. Grist, who appears for the Captain and the owners of the vessel, raised at the outset the point that the ship had been chartered, and that the owners, therefore, could not be held liable as the ship was not under their control.

Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, who is prosecuting, said this was the first he had heard of the ship being chartered, and he was not prepared to accept the statement. He explained that the ship was registered at the Portuguese Consulate. She traded under the Portuguese flag and her real port of registry was Macao. Proceeding to outline the case, Mr. Hutchinson said the Sui Kai was coming down from Macao on the 5th inst. and when she arrived in British waters the dropped anchor opposite "The Brothers"—a more or less regular anchorage. About midnight a boat came off and a gangway was let down from the ship. After some conversation between the engineers and the boat people some opium was brought up from the engine-room and when it was being transferred to the boat, the Indian watchmen, of whom there were four, placed on the ship under the Piracy Act, took possession of five packages. A good deal of discussion ensued between the ship's officers and the guard and a number of shots were fired. Eventually the ship proceeded to Hongkong and was then searched, opium being found in several places, including the watchmen's quarters. The engineers and firemen, with one exception, absconded.

An Indian watchman gave evidence that on the evening in question the Sui Kai arrived at Hongkong from Macao and anchored outside the harbour. While the crew were eating their evening meal, a sampan came alongside the ship on the starboard side. A gangway was then lowered and five bags of opium were brought up from the engine room by several Chinese. The witness stopped them and, with the assistance of another Indian watchman, took possession of the opium. Witness said: The Captain then came to us and said: "You have nothing to do with this; give that opium back to these Chinese." We replied: "This is our business. The ship is in British waters and we will not give up the opium." The Captain then pushed one of the watchmen away. Witness caught hold of the captain round the waist, and the captain caught hold of witness's rifle. Witness then told another watchman to fire, and he fired in the direction of the captain's feet. The captain then released his hold of witness's rifle. Witness then put the opium into his cabin and the captain was told to go to his quarters. The First Engineer then came and offered the watchmen \$200 to give up the opium, but the watchmen refused. Later, the Captain returned and asked what we were going to do with the opium. When informed that they were going to turn it over to the Hongkong Police, the captain offered them \$2,000 in subsidiary coin. He said \$2,000 was from his ship's comrades from himself and the balance from the engineers on the ship. The watchmen told him they would not take the money nor would they give up the opium. The Captain then went away. The engines were started, and witness, thinking that the intention was to return to Macao, blew his whistle to attract a police launch. The captain said: "There is no need for you to do that; we are not going back to Macao." The ship eventually came into the harbour.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Grist and the hearing was adjourned.

This afternoon, when the hearing was resumed, Mr. Jenkins, who has been instructed in the case, cross-examined the witness at considerable length. Part of the examination was as follows:—

Mr. Jenkins.—When the Revenue Officers came aboard the Sui Kai where were you and the other three Indian watchmen aboard the ship?

Witness.—We were all in our quarters.

Mr. Jenkins.—Why did you wait twenty minutes before informing the two European Officers in charge of the party that there was opium aboard?

Witness.—We were waiting for P. C. Shannon who acts as our interpreter.

Mr. Jenkins.—How is it that the Revenue Officers failed to find the opium when they searched your cabin?

Witness.—We had it locked in our ration box.

Mr. Jenkins.—Did the Revenue Officers ask you to open the box?

Witness.—Yes, but we told them we would when P. C. came aboard.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

ALLEGED ALTERING OF AN I.O.U.

Bishon Singh, an Indian money lender, was charged before Mr. Malbourne, Magistrate, with feloniously uttering a forged and altered I.O.U. or promissory note, knowing the same to be forged and altered, and secondly, with endeavouring to obtain money by means of an altered instrument, knowing the same to have been altered.

Mr. D. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution and Mr. R. C. Rathfull, solicitor, defended.

The alleged facts had been stated in a Summary Court case to the effect that during November last one Lal Singh borrowed \$25 from Bishon Singh and signed an I.O.U. for that amount. Later Bishon Singh summoned Lal Singh for the sum of \$95 and produced as evidence an I.O.U. for \$35. Lal Singh declared that he signed an I.O.U. for \$25, only.

The case had been remanded for one week in order that the plaintiff and defendant could go to the Sikh temple and take oath as to the verity of their evidence. When the case was again heard the Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of the defendant with costs. His lordship, however, considered the I.O.U. produced as a very suspicious document and sent it to the Crown solicitor to be investigated, with the result that the former plaintiff appeared as the defendant in today's hearing.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, having examined the I.O.U. on the note. He stated that, as an expert, he was of the opinion that the character of the ink on the I.O.U. had originally been written as the number 2 and later changed to the number 9. He then produced an enlarged photograph of the number and explained his reasons for arriving at that conclusion.

Other witnesses were then called and the case adjourned.

As advised by his solicitor, the defendant, reserved his defence and was committed to trial at the next criminal session of the Supreme Court.

His Worship fixed the bail at \$750.

CONCERT AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

The concert given last night at the Helena May Institute was a great success in every way. An excellent programme, had been arranged, and the audience, though it filled the concert room to overflowing did not entirely represent the number of tickets sold.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, Major-General Ventris, Miss Ventris, Sir Charles Elliot, and Sir William Rees Davis, K.C., and Lady Rees Davis were among those present.

Mr. Denman Fuller opened the concert with two short pianoforte pieces. "Muriel" followed with the stirring song "The Two Grenadiers." Next came Mrs. Marley who in capital voice, sang very successfully Herbert Oliver's "The Dancing Master." Mr. Findlay Smith sang "November," a fine French song by Edouard Tremsot.

Mrs. Balesa contributed a violin solo, "Thais," and a couple of songs by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn concluded the first part of the programme.

The second part consisted of a song by Mr. Leith, a piano solo by Miss Lillie, song by Mrs. Galloway, song "The Pipes of Pan" by Mr. H. I. Jones, song by Mrs. Muriel. "There is a land," very pleasingly and effectively rendered; and an amusing recitation by Mr. R. Sutherland.

The proceeds of the concert go in aid of the Home for soldiers and sailors blinded by the war.

ENGLAND'S SHIPPING STRENGTH.

Fairplay at the end of December stated:—The British shipping losses for 27 months amounts to 14 per cent of the pre-war ocean-going ships, and 11 per cent of the pre-war tonnage. But new ships have replaced the greater part of the losses. The shortage of shipping is due to the Admiralty's use of ships and not to the enemy's destructiveness.

TRAINING TIMES AND NOTES.

THIS MORNING'S GALLOPS.

It was a beautiful morning at the Race Course to-day, no wind and mild, but the attendance was small.

Over a score of ponies were galloped, all on the sand course which was very fast. The times taken were:—

SILVERWOOD, 1 mile, 31, 1.04, 1.40.

1.15.2; last 1.35.2.

GOLFERS, 1 1/2 mile, 38, 1.15.2, 1.35.

2.34, 3.08; last 3.4.

MATTHEWS, 1 mile, 30, 1.12, 1.46, 2.19.1.

last 3.3.1.

CACAO, 1 mile, 33.2, 1.11.3, 1.48, 2.22.2.

last 3.4.2.

NANZAI, 1 mile last 1, 35.4, 1.09.4 last 1.

34.

CAPLANO and OCK RAY, 1 mile last 1, 32.

1.04.1; last 3.2.1.

Yip, 1 mile, 34.3, 1.07, 1.40, 2.19; last 3.

83.

ICE, 1 mile, 34.3, 1.06.3, 1.39.3; last 1.

83.

ARLINT, 1 mile, 38.3, 1.15, 1.50; last 1.

35.

SYNOLA, 1 mile last 1, SONTORERA, last

1, 35, 1.06.2, 1.42.2; last 1.39.

Magic DAMELA, 1 mile last 1, 36.2, 1.00;

last 3.2.3.

Tom CORLEIGH, 1 mile, 34, 1.06.2, 1.42.

2.13; last 3.3.

CADZOW'S STAR, 1 1/2 mile, 38, 1.15.2,

1.54, 2.34, 3.10; last 3.36.

MENRY MONARCH, 1 mile, 36, 1.12, 1.46,

2.19.1; last 3.1.1.

KRAKLING, 1 mile, 39, 1.14.1, 1.46.1;

last 3.2.

BRIDEWORTH, 1 mile, last 1, 37.2, 1.11.3,

1.43.2; last 3.1.4.

HESH HESH and SARK, 1 mile, 35.1,

1.08.2, 1.45; last 3.3.3.

Old KING COLE, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.15,

1.48.4, 2.22.4; last 3.4.

WIMZ BAXO, 1 mile last 1, 38, 1.10.4,

last 3.2.4.

—

SOME COMMENTS ON YESTERDAY'S

FORM.

Triumphant Dahlia did a fast mile, 2.15, and finished well in 30.3. Pingwu Chief is in excellent fettle and finished his mile, pow, full of running. Northland went out for a mile's center and finished easily in 31.2. Sandy did a good gallop. He is a much improved animal to what he was last year.

Herolmi's mile was done in 2.19.3, last 1.43, last 1.03.8, last 3.1.1; a fast last half mile considering the course. Heji put in a good finish after going three-quarters, last quarter 31.3. Sinoia went three-quarters but finished badly in 35.4. Town Mouse beat Tittlemouse over a mile, but there was very little in it. Both finished well. Mansur put in a strong finish nearing the winning post, answering well when called upon. Star of Doon beat Jacobite in 2.19 for a mile, but the last quarter was bad, a very ragged finish (33.1). Victory was full of going at the end of his pow, 37, 35.2, 34.4, 31.8=2.18.4. Victory Dahlia did a mile and a quarter in 3.38.8, last quarter 33.3; but the boy did not start to ride till more than half way down the straight when he easily came away from the Duke Dahlia, and beat him by several lengths. Silver Streak was taken easily, 38.2, 37.1, 35.2, 32=2.23. Advance Dahlia finished tired. Russian Chief started his mile slowly but finished strong in 31.1. Iron Duke did the fastest time of the morning, 2.18.4; but hard ridden with an amah he took 32.1 to cover the last quarter; quarters 33.8, 34.2, 33.3, 32.1.

Chieftain's time was good, but he finished tired. Gollivog's time for a Sub. was also good but he finished as if he didn't like it. Brown Sugar and Whipper-in attempted a three-quarters sprint, but finished very tired, 1.47.1, last quarter 39.3. Black Cloud is a game pony and finished in good style; 39.3, 35.2, 34.2, 33.2=2.24. Sahab also assayed three-quarters and finished very tired 34, 33.2, 37=1.44.2. Trojan covered a mile in 2.17.8, last three-quarters 1.44, last half 1.06, last quarter 34.8. The first quarter was fast, 33.8. Fieldmouse's performance was good, 37, 1.11, 1.43.8, 2.19.4, last quarter 33.1; for a mile, not ridden out.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

"AN UNFOUNDED IDEA."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14. A Berlin official announcement says: "An unfounded idea is abroad that submarine warfare will be weakened out of regard for America or other reasons. Unrestricted war against all sea traffic is now in full swing and will not be restricted in any circumstances."

SECRET PERIOD OF GRACE FOR NEUTRALS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14. A Berlin official announcement states that the secret period of grace for neutral steamers and enemy passenger ships on which neutrals might be travelling expired on the 15th inst. for the North Sea; on the 10th inst. for the Mediterranean; and on the 12th inst. for the Atlantic and English Channel; and that henceforth there will be no more individual warnings. The announcement denies that neutral ships have been sunk hitherto without warning.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

ROME, Feb. 14. The American steamer *Luzon* M. Lane, 2,500 tons, carrying a cargo of tools, has been sunk by a submarine off Sardinia. The crew have landed.

OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The following ships have been sunk: The steamers *Lycia* and *Netherland* (British), *Aphrosynon* (Greek), and two British small craft. Total 8,700 tons.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

LONDON, Feb. 12. Terrible stories of "frightfulness" at sea continue to be related. An instance, 23 survivors of the torpedoed Liverpool steamer *Artist* were in an open boat four days. Seven died from exposure and two are in hospital.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PROTEST.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14. The joint Scandinavian protest against Germany's submarine warfare points out that it is contrary to international law, especially as it apparently applies even to ships voyaging between neutral ports. The Scandinavian Powers make all reservations regarding loss of life and damage resulting from Germany's submarine operations.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Lord Curzon, referring in the House of Lords to measures to safeguard neutral shipping, said: "We have signified our willingness to pay increased freights and to provide special insurance and the offer of premiums to crews, and even to purchase ships. Arrangements are also being made to build new ships in America and Japan. We are converting passenger ships into cargo ships and the sanction of deck loads has added half a million tons to our carrying capacity."

Lord Curzon foreshadowed a further restriction of imports, including the total prohibition of non-essentials. This will raise a complex question with the Dominions and our Allies and strain our own industries, but a smaller need must be created.

HOLLAND TO JAVA VIA PANAMA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14. The *Handelsblad* states that the question of communication between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, via New York and the Panama Canal, is being discussed. "It is proposed that certain Dutch steamers shall run between New York, and others between New York and Java."

SURVIVORS FROM THE "AFRIC."

LONDON, Feb. 14. The survivors of the *White Star* liner *Africa* number 145.

THE AMERICANS OF THE "YARROWDALE."

AN AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. A Note has been sent to Germany through the Swiss Minister on the subject of the *Yarrowdale* prisoners. It is believed that the Note demands their release.

HUGE APPROPRIATION FOR AMERICAN NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. The House has passed the Naval Bill appropriating \$369,000,000. It includes emergency amendments commandeering shipyards and munition works and acquiring the patents of aircraft.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

A BITTER STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Feb. 14. A French Macedonian communiqué states: "Following the most violent bombardment on 12th inst., important German forces attacked Hill 1050, east of Paralovo, and gained a foothold at different points in the first lines trenches after a most bitter struggle. The greater part was recaptured in a vigorous Italian night counter-attack, which was resumed on the 15th inst. A British air squadron blew up an ammunition depot north of Demir Hisar."

HARD FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING IN CARPATHIAN REGION.

LONDON, Feb. 14. A Russian official report says: The Germans, after a bombardment with chemical shells, penetrated our trenches south of Drisviat Lake but were driven out. They discharged poison gas southward of Viabney Lake. Strong German forces on Monday repeatedly attacked on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung road and occupied a height eastward of Jacobeni. Our counter-attack resulted; after an obstinate night-long battle, in dislodging the Germans who, however, on Tuesday resumed the offensive, and after a battle lasting the whole day, captured two heights eastward of Jacobeni. We withdrew two-thirds of a mile and consolidated."

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says: We stormed several Russian positions and repulsed fierce counterattacks in the Metecaneci sector, taking prisoner 23 officers and 1,900 men. Italian attacks in the Cerna salient were unsuccessful.

ANOTHER MILLION RUSSIANS CALLED UP.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14. The classes 1897-1898 have been called to the colours. They will provide a million more effectives in the next few months.

IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The Admiralty announce that Naval aircraft on Saturday made a bomb attack in the Eastern Mediterranean, considerably damaging the permanent way southwards of Yenikoi Bridge.

GERMANS ANTICIPATING THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

EXPECT IT TO OPEN IN A WEEK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. The Associated Press correspondent from Berlin telegraphs from Copenhagen that railway traffic in Germany is greatly restricted, owing to troop movements preliminary to the Spring campaign, which the German leaders evidently expect to open in about a week. The Military authorities declare that submarine warfare was anti-dated with a view to interfering with the cross-channel transport of British troops and upsetting the plans of the Entente.

SUBMARINE SHELLS FRENCH COAST.

PARIS, Feb. 14. A communiqué states that at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon an enemy submarine fired six shots at the coast near the mouth of the Adour. The coast batteries replied and the submarine plunged immediately. Five persons were wounded but little damage was done.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The *Morning Post* Shanghai correspondent cables that the papers state that the Chinese Government has decided to break off relations with Germany.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

THE FOUNDATION OF OUR FUTURE ECONOMY POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The *Times* says it is understood that Lord Balfour's Committee which is considering our trade policy after the war, unanimously recommends Imperial Preference as the foundation of "our future world economic policy."

THE HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, Feb. 12. The following are among the honours: C.B.E. Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P. The Earl of Dartmouth. Sir Frederick Black, Director-General of Munitions Supply. Hon. Mr. J. Allen, New Zealand Minister of Defence. Mr. Kent, Director of Labour Supply to the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Charles Ellis, Director-General of Ordnance Supplies. Mr. D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction. Major-General Sir Charles Crutchley, Governor of Chelsea Hospital. C.B. The Duke of Atholl. Seven organisers of the Territorial Forces. K.C.M.G. Sir G. A. Fiddes, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. BARONETCY. Sir Frank Adam (formerly member of the Indian Legislature). P.C. (of Ireland). Bryan Mason.

K.T. BACHELOR.

Ambalawane Kanagasabai, ex member of the Ceylon Legislature. C.M.G. Mr. Paglen, Controller of Revenue, Ceylon. Dr. Sansom, Medical Officer of the Malay States. Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. A feature of the New Year Honours is that they are nearly all for War Work done for political services. Sir J. Graham, proprietor of the *Montreal Evening Star*, is the only Peer. Colonel Owen Thomas, who was mentioned in the Cornwallis West report, has been knighted for services in recruiting. Mr. W. A. Tritton, in the Ministry of Munitions, has been knighted for work in the development of the "tanks."

THE WAR LOAN.

THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Sir George Cooper has subscribed £2,695,000 to the War Loan, including over £2,000,000 new money. This is the largest individual subscription hitherto.

NATIONAL SERVICE RECRUITS.

LONDON, Feb. 13. The response to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's appeal for National Service Recruits is regarded as most gratifying. There were 11,000 offers yesterday alone.

STATE TO CONTROL BRITISH COAL MINES.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade assumes possession of all coal mines in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war. Mr. Guy Calthorpe, manager of the London and North Western Railway, is entrusted with the new Department as controller of coal mines, and will have an Advisory Committee representing employers and employed to assist him.

THE PRICE OF TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Flavin suggested that the increase in the price of tea in London was unjustifiable.

Mr. Bathurst agreed, and proposed to investigate it immediately. Mr. Flavin suggested that the names of large companies who were unpatriotically holding up large quantities of tea should be published. Mr. Bathurst promised to bring the matter to Lord Devonport's attention. Sir J. D. Rees declared that similar allegations previously made had turned out to be founded on misunderstandings.

THE GERMAN OVERTURES TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Officials regard the alleged German offer to discuss the means of preventing war as an effort to cast on the United States the appearance of being a belligerent.

The New York Herald learns that the German overtures are so nebulous that there is not the slightest chance of their success.

The New York Times regards the idea as the outcome of the active peace propaganda engineered in the United States, and exposes the German methods in this connection.

A telegram to New York says it was the *Kölnische Zeitung's* message (previously mentioned in the cables) that led to the German offer to negotiate. It is stated that Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, consented to the message being sent by wireless. President Wilson's attitude towards Mr. Daniels is awaited with deep interest and there is much resentment at Mr. Bryan's pretension to speak to Germany on behalf of the nation.

FOOD RIOTS AT ROTTERDAM.

PROVISION SHOPS PILLAGED.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Hunger riots have taken place in the principal streets. Provision shops were pillaged. The police dispersed the crowds with sabres and sticks.

FIRE AT AN ARMS FACTORY IN THE PIRAEUS.

ATHENS, Feb. 14. A big fire has broken out at an arms factory in the Piraeus and is rapidly extending. Allied bluejackets are assisting the Greek firemen. There are many victims.

A BATTLE IN ABBYSSINIA.

LARGE FORCES ENGAGED.

ADISA, Bena, Feb. 14. Six thousand Government troops routed 7,000 followers of Lidi Yassum, the deposed Emperor, who, as usual, fled in the night before the battle, and is still at large. The Emperor was crowned on the 11th inst.

MILITARY TRAINING IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 13. The *Times* suggests that many retired British Non-commissioned Officers in India could give valuable assistance in training special Indian units for service in India.

WHEAT PURCHASES IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Colonel Yate asked: "Does the Wheat Commission purchase wheat in India at 2/- above the Indian market price with the result of upsetting the whole Indian Wheat Market?"

Capt. Bathurst, replying for Lord Devonport, said: "The Wheat Commission inform me they purchase at the market price."

THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LENOX, Feb. 13. Her Majesty the Queen will accompany the King at the opening of the School of Oriental Studies on 23rd inst. Sir J. Hewett will read an address, to which H.M. the King will reply, and Lord Curzon will speak.

PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Silver is quoted at 88 1/16d. per oz. Supplies are scanty. The market is firm.

[This is the same price as Reuters wired from London on the 13th. The local banks' rate today, as given in our Exchange quotations, is 88 1/2.]

DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14. The Second Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 44 votes to 23. The question arose in the discussion on the military classification measures.

ENTHUSIASM IN AMERICA.

CRAFTILY-LAID SCHEME EXPOSED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. President Wilson's response to Germany's attempt to negotiate, cabled on the 13th inst., has stirred enthusiasm throughout the country. The Press comments caustically on the exposure of a craftily-laid scheme to divide American opinion and place the United States in a false position.

FALSE PASSPORTS.

HOW GERMANS HAVE LEFT CHINA.

PEKING, February 4.

For some time past it has been known that Germans who have been resident in China have been given facilities which enabled them to pass through the territories of their enemies and it is only lately that it has been discovered how the trick was done. As the following will show, a resident of Tientsin is responsible for the large number of Germans who have escaped from China and carried on German propaganda work in various parts of the world to the detriment of the Allies.

For some time past many people have been wondering what became of Major Dinkelmann, formerly of the German Legation, Advisor to the Chinese Ministry of War. Major Dinkelmann fought against the Japanese during their attack on Tientsin but just before the capitulation he managed to escape and subsequently made his way to Peking. On account of his fighting against the Japanese attempts were made to secure his internment, but the Chinese authorities refused to consider such an action and Major Dinkelmann was allowed his freedom in China to carry on propaganda work in the interest of his country. It is now learned that the gallant Major is now a prisoner of War in a German concentration camp in the central provinces of India. Major Dinkelmann was enabled to make his way into India through the medium of a false passport. This forged passport was secured, or rather issued to him, by Mr. Fritz Sommer, the head of Messrs. Telge and Schroeter, Limited, of Tientsin. Mr. Fritz Sommer has for some years past been acting as Norwegian Consul, and it was in that capacity that he was able to grant passports for his countrymen who travelled as Norwegians. Many of those who have been given these forged passports have already been captured and are now in prison camps in India, Siberia and even in England. It is believed that a number of Germans carrying these forged passports are still at large in various parts of the world and it will therefore be necessary for the Russian authorities closely to scrutinize any Norwegian passport carried by those travelling by way of Siberia, as well as the British and Japanese authorities at their ports.

The fact that Fritz Sommer should have taken so prominent a part in an action of this kind while acting as the Consul, representative of a neutral Power should be a lesson to the Allied residents of Tientsin, and if Fritz Sommer is no longer acting as the representative of Norway, the authorities of that country in China should take such action to make certain that he has not in his possession a forged Norwegian passport.

The discovery of the manner in which Fritz Sommer has abused the trust reposed in him by the Norwegian Government will undoubtedly do much to inconvenience people of Norwegian nationality who wish to travel through the territories of the Allies on their way to their homeland. If they are put to this inconvenience they can attack no blame to the Allies, for as the present moment everyone carrying a Norwegian passport is under suspicion, and at all the ports, railway stations, etc., instructions have undoubtedly been given to make the closest examination of all persons carrying a Norwegian passport.

It is also believed that a number of passports have been purchased at high prices from people of other neutral nationalities, but the examination is now so severe that it is anticipated that the holders of these will be eventually captured.

The method used by Fritz Sommer in the interest of Germany is only one of the many attempts made by German residents in Tientsin not only to get their nationals out of the country, but to carry on anti-Allied propaganda in China and the countries adjacent thereto. Tientsin is a nest of this sort of work and it is believed that intrigues of a more far-reaching nature are being carried on there. How much the ordinary British resident does to combat or discover the methods which are being used to discredit Great Britain and her Allies it is difficult to say, but it should be the duty of every British man, woman, and child to do all in their power to discover and break up this organized effort to damage their country and their own interests. The Government officials are doing all in their power to combat the organized campaign of the Germans in China, but they should receive greater assistance from the individual Britons who if they went about with their ears and eyes open would be able to keep them informed on many subjects of which they at present know little. — F. T. Times.

STATEMENT BY NORWEGIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

With reference to the above Mr. J. Eltzen, the Norwegian Consul-General in Shanghai states: "That no honorary Norwegian Vice-Consul is authorized to issue Passports neither to Europe (except to sailors, which practically never occurs) nor for travelling in China. Mr. Sommer, as well as the other honorary Vice-Consuls for Norway, is, therefore, not supplied with the official forms used for Norwegian Passports."

As to the case of Major Dinkelmann, particulars of which the Consul-General is prevented from disclosing at present, it should be stated that it does not refer to Passport, or rather Passports, issued by Mr. Sommer or signed by him, but Passports obtained from the Chinese Authorities.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has claims it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulative phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

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concerned. A thorough investigation of this case is going on. Apart from the above case the Norwegian Consul-General has never during the whole war, neither officially nor privately been informed about any case of abuse of Passports issued by any of the Norwegian Consulates in China, and would be glad to receive information about the other cases alluded to in the article.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH. All members of the Staff, No. 1 Platoon Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and all Company, Inspectors who either (1) passed Part 2 of the 1916 Course or (2) passed Part 1 of the 1917 Course will attend the Range on Sunday next. Leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. Drinks for tiffin time will be provided by Headquarters Club. Members in possession of Service Rifles will take same to the Range. Uniform with Helmets. Residents in Kowloon may travel from the old Star Ferry Wharf at 9 a.m. by launch provided by courtesy of the Green Island Cement Co. NOS. 3 AND 4 COMPANIES. Part 2 will be fired by those eligible to do so on Sunday, February 12th, and not on March 4th. No. 3 Company will fire on March 4th. CENTRAL STATION COMPANY. The attention of all ranks is called to Standing Order 139.

POLICE SCHOOL. Class 1—(Inspector Gerard)—Tuesday, February 20th. Class 2—(Inspector Gordon)—Wednesday, February 21st. Class 3—(Inspector Grant)—Monday, February 19th. The O.C. No. 3 Company will detail 10 Constables to attend with Class 4. The first sitting will take place on Tuesday, February 27th, at 5.30 p.m.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For as by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FIRE ON P. & O. STEAMER.

A fire in the coal bunkers of the P. and O. *Somali*, which started on Monday last, was finally extinguished on Thursday night. Serious damage has been done to the decks in fact the planking in two of the decks has been burnt completely away. The necessary repairs however should not take many days and the *Somali* can then continue her interrupted voyage.—Singapore Free Press.

GENERAL NIVELLE.

STORY OF A WELL-KNOWN DEAF FAMILY.

The Sparrow family who lived in Deal, and of which the mother of General Nivelle was a member, used to occupy one of the most ancient houses in the town. In St. George's Churchyard is a tombstone which states that Robert Sparrow, born April 22, 1738, was buried there July 25, 1844. The present General Nivelle's father, who was at that time a colonel in the French Army, married Miss Sparrow, daughter of Mr. Sparrow, who, some sixty years ago resided at Carter House, South Street. Some fifty years ago General Nivelle, then a boy, was brought to England by his mother to see his grandmother, who was then residing at Deal. Many people now living at Deal remember him. A brother of Mrs. Nivelle was the Rev. John James Horatio Septimus Sparrow, who added Pennington to his name, which thus became Sparrow Pennington. This gentleman, adds the Deal correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," held the living of St. Clement Danes, Strand, up to his death a few years ago. There are no representatives of the Sparrow family in Deal now. When a young girl the mother of the present General Nivelle went to Paris to learn the French language, and while there evidently became acquainted with her future husband.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

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